

NOU

to analogy, write *naught* not *nought*, for *nothing*; but a custom has irreverently prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,

And noble heart, of rest impatient,

To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

Who cannot see this palpable device?

Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?

Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought*, *Shakef.*

When such ill dealings must be seen in thought;

Such smiling rogues as these foon ev'ry passion;

Reuege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters, *Shakef.*

As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following,

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought*. *If. xli. 24.*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,

And devilish machinations come to *nought*. *Par. Reg.*

2. To set at *nought*; not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have set at *nought* all my counsel, and would none of

my reproof. *Prov. i. 25.*

NOVICE, *n. f.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh-man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou

Hast fold me to this *novice*. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Brave plantagenet,

That princely *novice* was struck dead by thee. *Shakef.*

Bring me to the sight of Isabella,

A *novice* of this place. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see

How tame, when men and women are alone,

A meacock wretch can make the curstest threw. *Shakef.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of

the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal

neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are plying his

full purse and his empty pate. *South's Sermons.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,

The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;

And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,

But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.

And the I love, or laughs at all my pain,

Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain. *Dry.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances

by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more

conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by

which I did try them only. *Newt. Opt.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE, *n. f.* [*noviciatus*, French.]

1. The state of a *novice*; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have

passed his tyrcinium or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come

to this, be he never so quick a proficient. *South's Sermons.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, *n. f.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive the might not yet be certain, that only

man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of

the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be

affrighted to hear a serpent speak. *Bacon's V. Err.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Spenser.*

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN, *n. f.* [*nom*, French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of

any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode

or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when

there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to

express any relation it has in discourse to any other thing.

Thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a *noun*

and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear

can endure to hear. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,

To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

To NOURISH, *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]

1. To encrease or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *If. xlv. 14.*

Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,

She springs aloft. *Thompson's Summer.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,

I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shakef.*

Pharac's daughter took him up, and *nourish'd* him for her

own son. *Acts vii. 21.*

3. To encourage; to foment.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their con-

tentions, when there were such effectual means to end all

controversy? *Hobbes, l. ii. f. 5.*

NOW

In soothing them, we *nourish* gainst our senate

The cockle of rebellion. *Shakef.*

Gorgias hired foldiers, and *nourish'd* war continually with

the Jews. *2 Mac. x. 14.*

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourish'd*

up in the words of faith. *1 Tim. ii. 6.*

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring

up virgins. *If. xxiii. 4.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more *nourishing* than

another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 45.*

To NOURISH, *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of mof, which is caused partly by

the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less.

*Bacon's Natural History, No. 544.*

NOURISHABLE, *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourish-

ment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better con-

version into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to

all the *nourishable* parts. *Crew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 3.*

NOURISHER, *n. f.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that

nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shakef.*

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age.

*Ruth iv. 15.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good

remedy in consumptions. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very

great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Please to taste

These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd

The earth to yield. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

NOURISHMENT, *n. f.* [*nourissement*, French.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or

encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; main-

tenement.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the

central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends

in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,

In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence

Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milt. Par. Lgh.*

3. Sustainment; supply of things needful.

He instructed them, that as in the one place they use to

refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek

the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hobbes, b. v.*

NOURSLING, *n. f.* The nurse; the nursling. *Spenser.*

NOURITURE, *n. f.* [*nouriture*, French: this was afterwards

contracted to *nurture*.] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,

As was his use, oftentimes to visit me;

For he had charge my discipline to frame,

And tutors *nurture* to oversee. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To NOURSEL, *v. a.* [The same I believe with *nuzzle*, and

both, in their original import, corrupted from *nurjel*.] To

nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings fought to *nurjel* the com-

mon people in ignorance, lest being once acquainted with

the truth of things, they would in time smell out the un-

truth of their packed pelf and masspenny religion. *Spenser.*

To NOUSEL, *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *nuzzle*, *noose*.] To entrap; en-

snare; as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent

their digging.

NOW, *adv.* [*nu*, Sax. *nu*, Germ.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth

even until *now*. *Gen. xlv. 34.*

The Lord shall raise him up a king over Israel that day;

but what? even *now*. *1 Kings xiv. 14.*

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that

state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and

this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the

world judge of it *now*. *Tillotson.*

*Now* that languages abound with words standing for such

combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas,

is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. A little while ago.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men

Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakef.*

How frail our passions!

They that but *now* for honour and for plate,

Made the sea blush, with blood resign their hate. *Hobbes.*

3. At one time or respect; at another time.

Now high, now low, now master up, now mils. *Pope.*

Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be

Themselves thy crown, fons of thy *nows*;

The virgin births with which thy spouse

Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Croft.*

NOW

to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our ini-

quities had shut up. *Hobbes, b. v. f. 44.*

He feels their hate with greater devotion than they can

render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is

to render it that which he dislikes, to flatter them. *Shakef.*

as had as they all again, saying, not this man but Ba-

Then cried they all again, saying, not this man but Ba-

rabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*

rabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*

Now by these numbers he impleth climacterical years. *Bro.*

Pheasants which are granivorous birds, the young live

mostly upon ants eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature,

are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite

number of insects produced for their sustenance. *Roy.*

The other great and undoing mischief which befalls men,

is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good,

a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander and

detraction. *South's Sermons.*

Helim bethought himself, that the first day of the full

moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a

received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the

moon family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full

moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of

the black palace. *Addison's Guardian.*

The praise of doing well

Is to the ear, as ointment to the snell.

*Now* if some flies, perchance, however small

Into the alabaster urn should fall,

The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to

laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an

apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these,

exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience

to God. *Rogers, Sermon. 1.*

A human body a forming in such a fluid in any imaginable

posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrostatical law.

There will be always something lighter beneath, and some-

thing heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles

of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress

these below those, against the tendency of their own nature.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

5. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and

a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like

duty and affection? *L'Estrange.*

6. Now and then; at one time and another uncertainly. This

word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here*

and *there*, with respect to place.

*Now* and *then* they ground themselves on human authority,

even when they most pretend divine. *Hobbes, b. ii. f. 7.*

*Now* and *then* something of extraordinary, that is any

thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your cha-

racter. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation

is, that there are no new species produced, which would *now*

and *then* happen, were there any such things. *Roy.*

He who refuses to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing